MONDAY, *June* 24. 1765. [NUMB. 1555.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the NEW-YORK Gazette, *June* 6. 1765.

YOUR Delay in publiſhing the Piece I ſent, is occaſion'd, you ſay by want of room. ——I would juſt hint to you, that at the ſame time you make this apology many articles of no great importance appear in your papers; whereas the ſubject of my piece is a matter of the utmoſt conſequence to every man in the Engliſh dominions, more eſpecially in America. When the power which ſhould naturally protect and defend us is employ'd to oppreſs us in our deareſt rights, and deprive us of that liberty which the conſtitution of England entitles us to, which God himſelf has eſtabliſh'd in the very frame of our Natures, and made our indefeaſible right of inheritance, which it is our duty to eſteem more than life itſelf; ——When theſe rights are invaded, without any other reaſon than the arbitrary will of the power that does it, which our preſent weakneſs makes us unable to reſiſt;—at ſuch a time, ſhould we bear our wrongs in ſilence? ſhould we ſuffer the cruel violation without complaining, and remonſtrating, and uſing every effort to awaken the latent principles of juſtice and compaſſion, in thoſe who have the power in their hands, at preſent, and will one day be accountable for their uſe of it: Would not our ſilence at this time imply a criminal inſenſibility, or indifference, about the poſſeſſion of one of the moſt valuable gifts of God, and ſhow us to be unworthy to enjoy it? and would it not be a moſt ſhameful breach of duty to poſterity, if we by our indolence, ſuffer thoſe rights which ought to be tranſmitted to them inviolate, as we received them from our anceſtors, to be loſt in paſſing thro' our hands? It fills me with the moſt anxious concern, to find—not only a general indolence for the preſervation of liberty——but a ſeeming combination againſt it,——While every tongue, and pen, and preſs ſhould labour in defence of it——how many do we find as indifferent as if they had no concern in the matter; and as if becauſe they are only paſſengers they would not be drown'd when the ſhip ſinks, as well as thoſe that are employ'd in managing the veſſel. How many do we find who becauſe they were not born Americans ſeem to intereſt themſelves againſt it, as if the attacks made upon their rights, did not equally wound thoſe of every ſubject of Great-Britain, tho' they may not all ſo immediately feel it. How do moſt of the letters from the merchants in London ſhow the writers to be in the intereſt of the miniſtry, and give us reaſon to believe them to be employ'd as their inſtruments, to ſpread in the colonies a ſpirit of acquieſſence under the ſlavery to which they ſeem to be devoted: How do they, upon all occaſions, repeat the trivial, abſurd, falacious arguments of the miniſterial party, ——and alas! what a reſtraint has immediately taken place upon the freedom of the preſſes!—— at firſt they utter'd a few complaints, but moſt of them preſently ſunk into ſilence, and were heard no more——unleſs to expreſs ſentiments tending to check the ſpirit of liberty, and court the favour of its enemies. However, Sir, I would not let my cenſures fall indiſcriminately,—from ſome preſſes,— from your's in particular, the language of liberty has hitherto had free utterance, and I hope may ſtill be heard. But I apprehend the ſame reaſon that has hitherto prevented your publiſhing my piece may ſtill prevent it, unleſs it be by piece meal, in ſuch a manner that the connection and force of my reaſoning will be loſt to the reader. I have therefore concluded to deſiſt from my firſt deſign of publiſhing my ſentiments at large in your paper, but perhaps I may hereafter let them appear in a pamphlet, where I ſhall have more room to explain myſelf. Mean while to prevent the miſtakes of weak people, and of thoſe who will not be at much pains to think for themſelves, I ſhall in as few words as poſſible give the ſubſtance of ſome parts of the arguments I had drawn up more at large againſt the miniſterial pretences of taxing the colonies, &c.

I obſerved that it was admitted in parliament, even by the greateſt enemies to the colonies, that they had in the fulleſt ſenſe, a right to be taxed only by their own conſent, given by their repreſentatives. But it was ſaid by theſe gentlemen, that the colonies were virtually repreſented in the Engliſh parliament——Here let the reader note well, That the miniſter grounds his pretence of the parliament's right to tax the colonies, entirely upon this, *that they are virtually repreſented in parliament*. If therefore he fails in the proof of their being ſo repreſented, he muſt, by his own argument, give up the point, and allow that the parliament has no manner of right to tax the colonies.

Now in order to prove the paradox, (upon which the whole weight of his argument depends) *that the colonies are virtually repreſented in the Engliſh parliament*, it is ſaid, *That they are in the very ſame ſituation as the inhabitants of Leeds, Halifax, Birmingham, Mancheſter and ſeveral other corporate towns, ſome of them much more conſiderable than any in the colonies.* Alſo, *of the Eaſt India company, the body of the London merchants, the proprietors of the publick funds, and of all the monied intereſt; of all perſons under age, and of women*; likewiſe, *of all copy-hold, and leaſe hold eſtates, under the crown, the church, or private perſons, and all landed property, whatſoever except freehold: The right of electing*, he ſays *being annexed to certain ſpecies of property, peculiar franchiſes, and inhabitancy in particular places, which deſcriptions do not comprehend any of the places or perſons before mention'd, nor above one tenth part of the people in England any more than they do the colonies, and yet that all thoſe places and perſons, together with the colonies, are virtually repreſented in parliament, where the electors are to be conſider'd by the members choſen, only as the means appointed by law for their admiſſion, into the legiſlative body of the nation, the object of whoſe attention ſhould be the intereſt of the whole, without any partial regard to the particular perſons by whom they were choſen*,——This is the ſum of the argument to ſhow, that the colonies are repreſented in parliament, and I obſerved, that if on examination it appears, that the foregoing caſes in England which are cited to juſtify the taxation in America, are no way ſimilar to it, nor any thing at all to the purpoſe; but that ſuch an incroachment upon private property is entirely unprecedented by any ſimilar taxation in England, is indefenſible by the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, and abſolutely inconſiſtent with it,——then the neceſſary conſequence is, that the taxation is arbitrary and tryannical, and what the parliament in England have no right to impoſe.

I obſerved that the fundamental principle of the Engliſh laws and conſtitution, is *reaſon and natural right*, which is always, in apparent caſes, to controul the errors and miſtakes that human frailty or inadvertancy may occaſion in the acts of the legiſlative, who tho' they have a power to make laws, have no power of execution——This it is that ſtamps the principal---the ineſtimable value upon the Engliſh conſtitution, and makes it worth defending with our deareſt blood. It has within itſelf a principle of ſelf preſervation, and correction, and improvement.

I obſerved that the Engliſh laws, eſpecially where our rights and liberties are more immediately concern'd, are always to be underſtood in a ſenſe conſiſtent with the principles and ſpirit of the conſtitution, according to reaſon and common ſenſe—— That our adherence to the Engliſh conſtitution, and obedience to its laws and government is on account of its real excellency, and advantages we actually enjoy under it. It is not the meer *names of Engliſh rights and property*, that can ſatisfy us. But it is an actual uſe and enjoyment of the *reality*, that we claim as our inheritance and would defend with our lives.

When the miniſter tells us, *that we have a right to be taxed only by our own conſent*, are we to underſtand this right in a ſenſe that would effectually exclude all the advantage of it, and contradict the common meaning of the words? Can any man be repreſented without his own conſent and choice? If he can, is it any advantage to him to be ſo repreſented?------and how can the act of ſuch a forced repreſentative be called the act of the perſon he takes upon him to repreſent? The miniſter ſpeaks of this right, *of being taxed only by our own conſent given by our repreſentatives*, as of a very great advantage to us, he calls it *the ſacred badge of liberty*, which he prays, *may always be preſerved inviolate*, ——But pray, where is the advantage of it if perſons are appointed to repreſent us without our choice or conſent? At this rate, might not the greateſt enemies we have in the world——might not thoſe whoſe intereſts are the moſt diametrically oppoſite to ours, be choſen to repreſent us? Nay, if it was poſſible that we could be repreſented without our own conſent, would not our greateſt enemies be the moſt likely to endeavour to be choſen for that office, for this very purpoſe, that they might have it in their power the more effectually to injure us, and to exalt their own intereſt upon the ruins of ours? Could *ſuch a right* of repreſentation be ever deſired by any reaſonable man?——And is *Engliſh liberty* in reality ſuch a chimera as this! Is *this* the *thing*, that has been the boaſt and the the pride of Engliſhmen! Muſt our underſtandings be inſulted in ſo groſs a manner? Muſt not the *name* of *Engliſh liberty* be the ſcoff and deriſion of the whole world! Was there ever a more monſtrous abſurdity to be found in the practice of the moſt barbarous nations upon earth? How is our glory fallen!

The only ground and reaſon why any man ſhould be bound by the actions of another who meddles with his concerns, is, that he himſelf choſe that other to the office: If he really did this, then it is but juſt that he ſhould be bound by the action; but this cannot be if the choice be wanting, which is the only thing that could give the right of repreſenting. Thus, in the caſe of arbitrators, none have a right to take upon them ſuch an office, without the choice of the parties concern'd, and it is that choice alone that can oblige them to ſubmit to the Award. The practice, of doing buſineſs by repreſentatives, was introduced for conveniency. Every man who has any intereſt in a place or buſineſs, has a natural right to interfere in the management of its concerns, in proportion to that intereſt. But becauſe this could not conveniently be done by every man in perſon, therefore this method, of chooſing one or more perſons to repreſent and act for them, was adopted. As every diſtinct intereſt in a government ought to have its due weight in the adminiſtration of publick affairs, ſo each of thoſe intereſts ſhould have the appointment of repreſentatives, in number as near as might be, proportionate to their intereſt in and importance to the government in general. Conſiſtency and ſameneſs of intereſts, ought to be the rule to determine what individuals in a ſtate ſhould vote for repreſentatives for that particular intereſt. The intereſt of all the electors for the ſame repreſentatives, ſhould be ſimilar and conſiſtent, otherwiſe the ſame perſons could not repreſent them, nor promote the intereſt of ſome without detriment to others. Where ever there is ſuch a coincidence of intereſts, all the particulars included in it might concur in the choice of the ſame repreſentatives——but not otherwiſe.—— If the intereſts of the electors was oppoſite, they could not vote for the ſame repreſentatives; becauſe by thus ſetting up one intereſt in oppoſition to another, the weakeſt of the two would be excluded from its due influences in the general aſſembly; whereas the general aſſembly of repreſentatives ought to be as near as poſſible an exact Epitome of the whole body of the nation; and act as it might reaſonably be ſuppoſed the nation would act if every individual was duly qualified and acted for himſelf——The nearer this proportion between the intereſts ſubſiſting in a ſtate, and thoſe in the general aſſembly of the people's repreſentatives is kept up, the better—— for this is the thing deſign'd in the original inſtitution of repreſentatives.

When an aſſembly of members thus choſen, are convened, every different intereſt in the ſtate will have its due notice and weight. The general, the greateſt intereſt of the whole nation, ought, no doubt to be the grand point to which the principal aim of the whole aſſembly of repreſentatives ſhould be directed; tho' it ſhould interfere in ſome meaſure with the partial intereſt of particular perſons, becauſe, tho' ſuch perſons ſhould labour under ſome accidental inconveniencies for the general good, yet the benefit they would receive by their relation to the whole community, would overbalance the inconvenience they would ſuffer in thoſe inſtances. Here it may be proper to note. That where there is an entire inconſiſtency of intereſts, ſo that the benefit of one muſt neceſſarily be in the ſame degree hurtful to the other; then theſe two intereſts never can unite in the ſame government; their connection ſhould be broken off, the jarring intereſts ſhould be removed, or new modelled into harmony and conſiſtency with the reſt; for a kingdom divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand. The great fundamental prin-

[*Turn to the laſt Page.*] ciples,

* This Piece firſt gave the Alarm about the Stamp act

Laſt Friday Afternoon Capt. Bateman *in a Ship from* London, *bound to* Cuſco-Bay, *put into* Nantaſket *Road, by whom we have the public Prints to the* 9th *of* May, *from which we have extracted the following Articles of Intelligence*, viz.

Extract from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

Martis 30 *Die Aprilis*, 1765.

Reſolved,

THAT, upon the exportation from this kingdom of refined Sugar in the loaf, compleat & whole being net, that is to ſay, of one uniform whiteneſs throughout and which has gone thro' the operation of three clays at leaſt, and been properly and thoſo'ly dried in the ſtove, according to the preſent practice of refining, a bounty to be allowed after the rate of *fourteen ſhillings & ſix pence* for every hundred weight thereof.

Reſolved, That, upon the exportation from this kingdom of refined Sugar, called Baſtard, and of ground and powdered refin'd ſugar, and of refin'd Loaf Sugar broke in pieces, (the ſaid Sugar being twice clayed, and properly dried in the ſtove) a bounty or drawback be allowed, after the rate of *ſix ſhillings & four pence* for every hundred weight.

Reſolved, That bounties be granted upon the importation of Deals, Planks, Boards, & Timber, into this kingdom, from the Britiſh dominions in North America, for the term of nine years, in manner following, that is to ſay, during the three firſt years, for every hundred, containing ſix ſcore of ſound merchantable Deals, Planks and Boards, not leſs than ten feet long, ten inches broad, & one inch & one quarter of an inch thick, *twenty ſhillings*, & ſo in proportion for any greater length, and for any greater thickneſs, not exceeding four inches, and for every load containing forty cubick feet of ſound merchantable ſquared Timber of all kinds (the timber not to be leſs than ten inches ſquare) *twelve ſhillings*, and during the next three years, for every hundred of ſuch Deals, Planks, and Boards, *fifteen ſhillings*; and for every load of ſuch Timber, *eight ſhillings*; and during the laſt three years, for every hundred of ſuch Deals, Planks, and Boards, *ten ſhillings*, and for every load of ſuch Timber, *five ſhillings*.

LONDON.

April 30. Sunday an expreſs arrived in town from Falmouth, with the agreeable news that the cheſt of money, which was on board the Hanover packet, containing 20,000 moidores, that was loſt the 2d of December, 1763, off Padſtow, had been found, and ſafely landed on friday laſt in the afternoon.

Both houſes of Parliament are expected to be prorogued for the ſummer ſeaſon on or about the 24th of next month, and not before, on account of the great buſineſs now before them.

It is reported that one of the Secretaries of ſtate will ſhortly reſign, and be ſucceeded by his Excellency the Earl of Northumberland.

We hear that the right hon. the Earl of Bute will ſet out in a few weeks on a tour to France & Italy.

The ſhips deſtined for America will not ſail till the 20th of next month.

Moſt of the French fiſhing veſſels for Newfoundland have from 10 to 60 carriage-guns each.

Laſt week a nobleman of diſtinction ſent for a gentleman well known in naval affairs, and a great favorite of a perſonage of the firſt rank, when they had a long converſation, it is ſuppoſed, on matters of great importance.

It is ſaid the principal merchants concerned in the trade of a certain American colony, have lately received ſuch accounts from thence, that an application above has been judged abſolutely neceſſary, and we are told the ſame will take place in a few days.

A perſon of conſiderable eminence in the literary world has made choice of a modern ſtory for the ſubject of a tragedy. General Wolfe is to be the hero, and the title of the piece, The Siege of Quebec.

May 1. Part of a letter from Quebec, ſays, "The very exiſtence of this place as a commercial province, depends upon a total change of the unhappy and prepoſterous meaſures now adopted. I can add no more, for my ſenſes are loſt in the tumultuous noiſe of the populace, who are juſt carrying out to execution a certain effigy, with the moſt bitter execrations."

By recent letters from Gibralter it appears, that the conjunct fleets of France and Spain are intended on an expedition againſt Santa Cruz, on the coaſt of Barbary, a port belonging to the Emperor of Morocco.

The report of his Majeſty intending this ſummer to viſit his dominions in Germany, we are informed, is premature.

The evening papers of laſt night ſay, that the Earl of Rochford is to go ambaſſador to the court of France in the room of the Earl of Hertford, who is ſhortly expected home to be Secretary of ſtate, the Earl of Buckinghamſhire ambaſſador at Madrid, Lord Egmont one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, and the Earl of Sandwith to retire.

We hear ſome diſpatches of conſequence have, within theſe few days been received from chief juſtice Gregory, of his Majeſty's province of Quebec, which have already been laid before a cabinet-council.

May 3. They write from Penſacola, that a little to the Northward of that place the mahogany tree is found in ſuch plenty, that a hundred ſhip loads might eaſily be procured when the country comes to be a little more cleared. It is eſteemed equally good with that of the Spaniards in the iſland of Cuba.

It is thought, notwithſtanding the advance of the ſeſſions, ſome farther reductions of the duties on Weſt-India produce, particularly Muſcovado ſugars, will take place, previous to the breaking up of an auguſt aſſembly.

It is ſaid that a great perſonage won 12,000l. laſt monday at Newmarket, in the match between his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland's King Herod, and the duke of Grafton's Antinous.

May 4. Private letters from Madrid mention, that a ſcheme has actually been formed at court, to ſend over ſome of the moſt experienced crown engineers, in order to ſurvey the American iſthmus, commonly called the iſthmus of Panama; after which ſuch diſpoſitions will be taken, as to render a paſſage by land from the North to the South Seas, impracticable to any future attempts of an enemy. This famous paſſage, by the account of the beſt writers, is little more than ſeventy miles over from the bottom of the gulph of Darien to the Spaniſh ſettlements in the South Seas, and has more than once been ſucceſsfully attempted by the Buccaneers in America.

Arthur Savage, Eſq; of Boſton, New-England, is appointed Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Falmouth, in America.

Monday laſt his royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's horſe King Herod, beat the Duke of Grafton's horſe Antinous, at Newmarket, for 1000 guineas.

It is under conſideration to give a bounty of ſo much per ton on all American built ſhips, built for and ſold at foreign markets.

It is ſaid a great perſonage has ſignified a deſire to viſit ſome of the North-American provinces this ſummer; and that Lord Edgecombe will hoiſt his flag on that occaſion at Plymouth.

Five hundred bales of New-England wool have been ſhipped from thence for New-York.

May 6. A public filature for ſilk in Weſt-Florida was about to be eſtabliſhed, when the laſt letters were received from Penſacola.

Some pounds weight of ſilk cocoons, the produce of Mr. Lloyd's eſtate near Savanna in Georgia, were laſt week received in town, which for hardneſs and good ſubſtance are eſteemed equal to thoſe of Perſia and the Levant.

Several printing preſſes are now preparing to be ſhipt for North-America.

A young Weſt-India gentleman is ſaid to have won laſt Newmarket races, the ſum of thirteen thouſand pounds ſterling.

A few days ago Mr. Munro was appointed inſpector of the ſtamp duties in North America.

The demand for northern rum from New-York for the Newfoundland fiſhery, is ſo great, that little leſs than 20,000 gallons will ſuffice, which has already raiſed the price to 3s. 11d. per gallon.

May 8. The write from Berlin, that the King of Pruſſia lately gave, with his own hands, a gold medal, value fifty ducats, to a young woman, who preſented to his Majeſty nine male children born in lawful wedlock; the joint lives of herſelf and huſband, not exceeding 45 years.

It has been computed, that a national ſaving, little ſhort of half a million ſterling, will be the reſult of encouraging the importation of ſhip and other timber from North America.

We hear that a certain admiral, who greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his country in both the Indies, during the late war, will ſoon be called up to the Houſe of Peers.

Sunday laſt one of the black clergymen lately ordained, attended divine ſervice at St. Sepulchre's church, with his new-married ſpouſe, who is of a different complection.

Monday the right hon. Hans Stanley, took the oath to qualify him for Governor of the Iſle of Man.

The hon. William Pitt, Eſq; was not at the Houſe of Commons on Monday, as was expected, he being much indiſpoſed at Hayes.

May 9. We are aſſured that the Regency is ſettled to general ſatisfaction.

It is now confidently again aſſerted, that the old Palace of St. James's will ſhortly be pulled down, and a very magnificent one erected on the ſame ſpot, when, it is ſaid, their Majeſties will quit the Queen's Palace, the ſituation being, by an able phyſician, eſteemed not ſo healthy as St. James's, which is a fine gravelly ſoil.

We hear an aſſembly compoſed of the principal inhabitants, is going to be introduced in the new form of government of the Iſle of Man.

They write from Rochelle, that the Briſtol man of war arrived there the 25th of April, with diſpatches from the Chevalier de Turgot, Captain general of Guiana, where it was ſaid there had been a dangerous inſurrection.

The ſame day arrived at Plymouth, the Spy Sloop of war Captain Allwright, from Senegal, where he left his Majeſty's ſquadron, under the command of Commodore Graves, all well.

The learned Jew Rabbi, Mordecai Tama, lately arrived from Paleſtine, has brought over ſeveral curious Hebrew manuſcripts, much admired by the Virtuoſi for their great antiquity; ſome of which are valued ſo high as five hundred guineas.

Waterford, April 15. By a letter from Boſton, dated Feb. 1, 1765, by a ſnow, commanded by Capt. John Sohier, we learn, that three eminent merchants have ſtopped payment, and that more are likely to follow, as their trade is greatly curbed.

QUEBEC, *May* 16.

Saturday departed this Life, of the Small Pox, *Jeremy Condy Ruſſell*, Eſq; late Notary Public, Attorney, and Clerk of the Peace in this city.

Entred out, Schooner Peggy, Blewit, for Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Capt. Carr in 5 weeks from Teneriff informs that it was confidently ſaid there that the French and Spaniards had fitted out a fleet, which had ſailed againſt Mogador, they being determined to rout that neſt of pirates.

Tueſday evening ſome words ariſing between three drunken men on board a ſhallop, two of them got to blows, one of which fell over & was drowned.

The ſame night a young man fell from the ſteeple of the new Preſbyterian church, when he was ſo much bruiſed, that he died in a few minutes after.

A letter from Staunton, in Virginia, ſays that on the 12th of laſt month two Cherokee Indians went to the houſe of a blind man, near that place, and killed and ſcalped him and his wife; they alſo wounded another man who made his eſcape.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

"On the 10th Inſtant, at half after 8 at Night, the Sun about 23 D. below the Horriſon, the Air clear, and inclined to Froſt, I was riding in Company with two Gentlemen 4 ½ Miles N. W. of the Academy at Coldenham, when ſuddenly the Earth and Air were enlightened to a much greater Degree than they could have been by the full Moon in a clear Night. My Horſe ſtop'd and I in aſtoniſhment turned round, beheld a Globe of Fire apparently of about 18 Inches diameter, with a Tail ſeveral Yards long, and at about a Mile's diſtance W. by S, having a ſwift Motion to the N. W. by N. making with the plain of the Horiſon an Angle of about 30 D. Its Beginning, as near as I can judge, was 40 D. from the Zenith. After continuing in this Direction about 4 Secouds, it diſappeared, but left a luminous Track: In about 3 Seconds more it reſumed its former Size, Brightneſs and Direction, and after near the ſame Continuance, ſuddenly diſappeared and we ſaw no more of it. At both Times of its Appearance we plainly ſaw ſmall Particles continually iſſuing from the Main Body, reſembling Sparks from a Fire diſturbed. We had all ſeen Meteors before, but neither of us ever ſaw any equal to this either in Size or Brightneſs. Next Morning there was a hard Froſt, that did much Damage to the Fruit."

Thurday laſt Capt. Dobſon arrived here from Mobille and Penſacola, in 21 days, and laſt from the Havannah in 10; he ſays that it was very healthy at Penſacola, but was beginning to grow ſickly at Mobille, when he came away; that the 35th regiment under the command of Major Farmer, ſet out to take poſſeſſion of the Illenois the 1ſt of May, but that it was ſuſpected the Indians would impede their paſſage up the Miſſiſippi, notwithſtanding their pretentions of friendſhip; & that Sir William Barnaby was arrived there faom the Bay of Honduras, with three ſhips.

Capt. Dobſon having occaſion to touch at the Havannah, was not permitted to proceed farther up than the Moro, where he ſaw the Spaniards very buſy in repairing the old works of that caſtle, and erecting ſeveral new batteries near the ſame: that he heard all the Engliſh on the iſland of Cuba were to be ſent away in a few days; that all contracts lately made there on account of trade with the Engliſh were ſoon to be broke; and that, in ſhort, no Britiſh ſhips would for the future, be allowed to enter their ports on any account, unleſs in diſtreſs, and that ſeveral were lately turned away and refuſed any kind of trade.

By a Gentleman who left New-Orleans the 1ſt of May, we are told, that not one Spaniard had arriv'd there to take poſſeſſion of that place; neither was there the leaſt report of any being expected, notwithſtanding the accounts we have had that that place was to be exchanged for the Spaniſh part of Hiſpaniola.

TO-MORROW at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

Will be ſold at Wheelwright's *Wharf*,

A Number of Boxes of *London* Crown Glaſs, ſhort, middling & long Pipes, a Quantity of Shot, Nails, Braſs Kettles and Cutlery Wares.——

And at Three *in the Afternoon at* Wheelwright's *Sugar-Houſe*,

About 24 Hogſheads of choice Muſcovado Sugars, alſo ſingle & double refin'd Sugars, and Baſtard.——

The next Day being Wedneſday,

Will be expos'd to Sale a large and freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods at Warehouſe No. 3, on *Wheelwright's* Wharf, which will be continued from Day to Day till all is ſold. *June* 24. 1764.

NEWPORT, June 17.

Yesterday Capt. Morris arrived here from the windward coast of Africa, which he left the 10th of April, and informs that a very great mortality prevailed among the shipping on the coast; that Capt. Spear of Boston, and Capt. Hopkins of Providence, had lost near or quite all their men, which reduced them to great distress.

Boston, June 24.

We hear from Cambridge, That STEPHEN SEWALL, A. M. lately elected HANCOCK Professor of HEBREW & other Oriental Languages, in HARVARD COLLEGE, was on Wednesday last publicly installed in that Office:---The Procession from the College to the Meeting-House, preceded by all the Students of the College, was very large and respectable: The public Exercises began at XII o'Clock. The Rev. Mr. APPLETON opened the Solemnity with Prayer: a Latin Oration suitable to the Occasion was delivered by the Reverend and Learned President; in which there was a grateful Commemoration of the public and private Donations with which the College has been favoured, and a most respectful Mention of the noble Benefaction of the late Honorable Mr. HANCOCK: with a particular Acknowledgment to JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; who generously fulfilled his late Uncle's Intention, in giving 500l. Sterl. to the public Library.---The President next published that Part of Mr. HANCOCK's last Will and Testament, by which Provision is made for the Support of a Professor of Oriental Languages in Harvard College. Then the Statutes & Rules relating to the Professor of Oriental Languages, enacted by the Government of the College, agreeable to the Direction given by the Founder in his last Will, were read by the Hollisian Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy: And after the Declarations and Promises required by the Statutes were publicly made by Mr. SEWALL, he was, by the Reverend President, with the Consent of the Honorable and Reverend Board of Overseers, and of the Reverend Corporation, and in the Presence of the whole General Court, declared HANCOCK-Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages in Harvard-College. An elegant Latin Oration was pronounced by the Professor upon his Inauguration: The Reverend Dr. SEWALL prayed; and after Singing a Psalm, the Procession returned to the New Hall, in the beautiful Structure which is now erecting by the Government in the Place of Harvard-Hall, which was some Time since destroyed by Fire; where his Excellency the Governor, the Honorable His Majesty's Council, and the Honorable House of Representatives, with a great Number of Ministers and Gentlemen of Distinction, were entertained at Dinner with the greatest Elegance and Politeness. The Decency and Propriety with which the whole was conducted gave universal Satisfaction.

It ought to be observed to the Honor of Mr. HANCOCK, That he is the first *American* who hath founded a Professorship of any kind: And that the only Professor of Oriental Languages in America is of his Institution.

In Capt. Bateman from London, came Passenger ARTHUR SAVAGE, Esq; of this Town, lately appointed Comptroller of the Customs at Falmouth, Casco Bay.

Wednesday Morning one of the Town Fishing Boats towed up a large Shark, which they had taken at the Mouth of the Harbour: The Length of the Shark was 28 Feet, 7 Feet thick, and the Liver when taken out more than filled two Hogsheads; and it was thought would make 4 or 5 Barrels of Oyl.

Impositions of some of the Market People have arisen to an enormous Degree, not to mention several Instances relating to bad Provisions for Man & Beast, we shall give only one at this Time: a few Days ago a Loin of Veal was bought, and dress'd by a Family in this Town, which being brought to Table, a coarse Rag was discovered under the Kidney, and taken from thence proved to be the Waistband of an old dirty Pair of tow Trowsers, with a couple of metal Buttons thereon, the whole weighed near half a lb. What a Disappointment this to those who with good Appetites expected to feed deliciously!

Grafton, June 17. 1765.

"The 14th Instant departed this Life, and Yesterday was decently interred, attended by a numerous Throng of People, Mrs. *Dorothy Whipple*, in the 97th Year of her age; Relict of the late Mr. *Cyprian Whipple*, last of Stow, but formerly of Ipswich, Daughter of the Hon. Mr. *William Symonds*, and Grand Daughter of the Hon. Mr. *Samuel Symonds*, Deputy Governor, elected under the former Charter.——Her Reason and Memory in a good Measure continued, and there was little alteration during the last ten Years of her Life, till about 30 Hours before her Departure, when seized with a Numbness on one Side, her Speech failed her much, and so ended this mortal Life. She saw in her Day seven Crowned Heads upon the Throne of Great-Britain; out lived all her Relations, but Posterity and such as came at least one Generation behind her.——The hoary Head is a Crown of Glory, being found in the Way of Righteousness."

Tuesday last died at Reading, the Rev. Mr. *William Hobby*, Pastor of the Church in that Town.

The same day died here the Rev. Mr. *Ephraim Bound*, Pastor of one of the Antipædobaptist Churches in this Town.

Stray'd away last Thursday from this Town, a light Bay Mare, about 15 Hands high, a little gall'd on the Back, Flaxen Mane and Tail, and Paces only. Whoever will take up said Mare and give Notice to the Printers hereof shall be handsomly rewarded and all Charges paid.

Boston, June 22. 1765.

Just Published,

And to be sold by EDES & GILL *in Queenstreet,*

An ACT

For granting & applying certain STAMP DUTIES and other Duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade & Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.

John Lowell

Hereby informs his Customers and Others,

That he has remov'd from the North End to the Shop formerly improv'd by Mr. *William White*, and lately by Capt. *Thomas Davis* in Ann-street, near the Conduit; where he continues to sell all Kinds of Ship-Chandlery Wares, also a variety of Brazziery and Ironmongery Ditto, cheap for Cash.——

Stone Lime, Jamaica Sugar, Piemento.

TO BE SOLD.

By John Head & Comp.

At their Sugar-House *near the Rev. Mr.* Cooper's *Meeting,*

A Quantity of choice *Carolina* Pork, in Shipping Order.

Also, TAR by the Barrel or larger Quantity.

TO BE SOLD

By John & Thomas Pitts,

At their Store *in King-street,*

A general Assortment of Spring and Fall GOODS, which they will sell cheap for Cash or short Credit.

James & Robert Selkrig

Inform their Customers and Others,

That they have removed their Store from the lowermost Store, South side of the Town Dock, to No. 16 on the same side, and have in the last Vessels from *London* & *Glasgow* imported a general Assortment of English, Scotch and India Goods,

Among which are the following, viz.

Scotch and Irish Linens of all widths, English and Scotch checks, cotton and linen, 3-4th, 7-8th, yard and apron wide, check & silk handerchiefs of all widths, flowered and plain muslin, gauze, sewing silk, twist, buttons, knee garters, combs of all sorts, Scotch plaids, threads of all kinds, blond and trolly lace, white & black mens and womens stockings, worsted cotton and thread, bindings, cambricks, plain and flowered lawns, callimancoes, calicoes, garters, nankeens, writing paper, stays of all sizes, necklaces, earings, ribbons, and a variety of other Goods, with a neat assortment of cutlery ware, &c.

N.B. Ready Cash and the highest Prices for Pot-Ash and old Gold & Silver Lace, at said Store.

Just Imported from Great Britain,

By John Greenlaw,

And to be sold at his Shop the third South of Mr. Morton's *Tavern at the* White Horse, *South End,*

Sundry Goods, amongst which are, plain, flower'd, spotted & sprig'd lawns, plain thread and muslin gauzes, strip'd, flower'd & spotted kenting handkerchiefs, Irish, German & Scotch linens, white threads of all numbers, best wax ditto, checks, bed ticks, superfine plaids, double cambletts, printed cottons, check'd and printed handkerchiefs, blue, brown, and mix'd german serges, a neat parcel of ribbons, figur'd & plain, mens & womens cotton & worsted stockings, buff & black knit pieces for breeches, horn & twist buttons, table knives & forks, pen knives, mens & womens buckles, girls & boys ditto, sewing silks, garters, tapes, laces, black worsted mitts, worsted bindings, buckrams, Kippens snuff, &c.

N.B. The above will be sold on the most reasonable Terms by Wholesale or Retail for Cash only.

Said GREENLAW desires those Persons who have been unreasonably long indebted to him to make speedy Payment, otherwise their Accounts and Notes will be put in suit immediately, without distinction or further Notice.

Samuel Eliot

Has imported in the Captains Marshall *and* Jacobson *from* LONDON, *and Captain* Southcott *from* BRISTOL,

A large Assortment of *English* and *India* GOODS, particularly such as are suited to the present Season.----Which he sells at the lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, just above the Market.

Imported from LONDON,

And to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash, by

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in *Boston*, A large Assortment of English and India Goods, fit for all Seasons, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.

ALSO,

IRISH Linnens very cheap; likewise the very best Sort of Taffity Persians; Womens best *Lynn* made Callimanco Shoes at 36s. O. T. by the single Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the single Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

☞ LIKEWISE choice BOHEA TEAS, by the Chest, Hundred, Dozen, or half Dozen, at 40s. O. T. per Pound to licensed Persons, and by the single pound at one Dollar, the half pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a pound at Eleven and three pence: Also the very best Hyson Tea, at Ten Pounds O. T. per Pound, and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per pound.

☞ *N. B.* All the above TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the best Kind; and if otherwise will be taken back, and the Money return'd, by the said *Jolley Allen.*

Whereas the Great and General Court at Boston, *in January* 1764, *did grant or order that a Tax of* One Penny *per Acre should be laid on all the Lands lying in the District of* Monson, *in the County of* Hampshire, *being private Property, for two Years successively, and we the Subscribers have assessed said Land pursuant to said Grant or Order of Court, and committed said Assessment to Mr.* Joshua Shaw, *Collector of Taxes in said District*: These are therefore to notify the Proprietors & all Owners of Land in *Monson* aforesaid, that unless they pay said Assessment or Tax to said *Joshua Shaw* in said *Monson*, their Lands or so much of them as will pay said Tax and Charges, will be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the 17th Day of *September* 1765, at One of the Clock Afternoon, at the Dwelling House of Mr. *James Crows*, Innholder in said *Monson*, and so from Day to Day said Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments till the whole be sold that shall remain unpaid. Dated at *Monson* the 12th Day of *June* 1765.

Aaron Merrick,
Joseph Craft,
Joshua Shaw, } Assessors

Boston, June 24. 1765.

The Brethren of the Ancient and

Honorable Society of FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS are hereby notified, That the Right Worshipful JEREMY GRIDLEY, Esq; Grand Master of Masons for *North-America*, proposes to celebrate the Feast of SAINT JOHN the BAPTIST, THIS DAY, at Brother *Gidion Gardner's*, at the George Tavern, and desires the Attendance of the whole Fraternity.

——Dinner precisely at Two o'Clock.——

ALL Persons indebted for this PAPER, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are desired to make immediate Payment to the Publishers.

Custom-House, Boston, June 22. 1765.

ENTRED-IN.

Coggeshall, Sam. Andrews, Horton, Stocking, White and Higgins from Connecticut: Crocker, Stephen Andrews, Backhouse, Bourn & Hudson from North Carolina: Hoskins from Esequebo: Mullowny from Halifax: Bailey from St. Croix & Turk's-Island.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Coggeshall, Sam. Andrews, Crocker and Higgins for Connecticut: Gwinn for Africa: Symmes for Newfoundland: Kennedy for Bilboa: Daily and Guliker for Jamaica: Oakes for Nova-Scotia: Curtis for Barbados: Backhouse for North-Carolina: Gorham for LONDON.

CLEARED-OUT.

Crawford for Newfoundland: Jones for Jamaica: Thacher for Maryland: Wyer, Doggett, Stephen Andrews, and Hale for North-Carolina: Hill for Antigua: Attwood for Halifax: Southcomb for Georgia: Davis for LONDON.

ciples of a government ſhould be common to all its parts and members, elſe the whole will be endangered. If then the intereſt of the mother country and her colonies cannot be made to coincide, (which I verily believe they may) if the ſame conſtitution may not take place in both, (as it certainly ought to do) if the welfare of the mother country, neceſſarily requires a ſacrifice of the moſt valuable natual rights of the colonies----Their right of making their own laws, and diſpoſing of their own property by repreſentatives of their own chooſing; if ſuch is really the caſe between Great-Britain and her colonies, then the connection between them ought to ceaſe——And ſooner or later it muſt inevitably ceaſe, and perhaps end in the total ruin of one or both of them: The Engliſh government cannot long act towards a part of its dominions upon principles diametrically oppoſite to its own, without loſing itſelf in the ſlavery it would impoſe upon the colonies, or learning them to throw it off, and aſſert that freedom that was denied them by thoſe who had no better a right to it than themſelves.

I hope by this time it is evident to all my readers, that from the original deſign of a repreſentative, & the only meaning the name can bear, no perſon can poſibly be ſuch a one, or by any thing that he can do, bind others, according to reaſon and common ſenſe, to admit his actions as their own, unleſs they freely chooſe him to the office. *This* alone, can in reaſon make his actions theirs; and if without this, others take upon them to chooſe repreſentatives for thoſe who have no choice themſelves, it is a mere mockery and inſult, and as groſs a violation of their rights, as it would be to diſpoſe of their perſons & property by mere force, without any form of law at all. This abſurdity (of our being repreſented in parliament) is ſo glaring, that it is almoſt an affront to common ſenſe to uſe arguments to expoſe it; and yet it has been ſo much inſiſted upon, that it ſeems as if the free uſe of common ſenſe was to be prohibited, as well as our other common rights. I have dwelt ſo long upon this point, not becauſe long arguments were neceſſary, but rather to rouſe attention by repeating, and placing the ſame arguments in different lights: and I ſhall cloſe my obſervation upon it, with the following inference. If perſons here may be repreſented in England without their own choice; then, by parity of reaſon, perſons there, may be repreſented here in the ſame manner. The laws paſſed in the colonies, after obtaining the royal aſſent, are of equal force with acts of parliament; ſo that we have as really a legiſlative power, as the people in England; and therefore, if we were to make acts of aſſembly to levy taxes upon the people of England, and obtain the royal aſſent to them, can any man tell, why thoſe acts ſhould not be as binding upon the people of England, as their acts are upon us? For my part I can ſee no difference in the caſe-----There is indeed a difference in the power to enforce the acts---They can oppreſs us with impunity, but we are not able to return the compliment. If ſuch an impoſition would appear abominable to the people in England, let them be as tender of our rights, as they would wiſh us to be of theirs, if we had power to impoſe taxes upon them by force, as they now have upon us---And ſuch a time may poſſibly come in future ages. As the Engliſh dominions in America are much more extenſive than in Europe, they will in a few ages be much more populous, and may become more powerful; and if the King, ſhould paſs an act made in the colonies, for taxing the people in Great-Britain, could they make any objection to it, but what is equally ſtrong againſt their taxing the colonies? But the violation of the Engliſh conſtitution is manifeſt in both caſes.

Having I think ſufficiently ſhewn, that the colonies are not repreſented in the Engliſh parliament; it follows of courſe, that they cannot legally be taxed there. This conſequence is inevitable, the advocates for the tax themſelves, have in the ſtrongeſt expreſſions allow'd it. They ground their right of taxing, entirely upon the reality of our being repreſented in parliament; and ſince it appears, that we are not repreſented, they muſt allow we cannot be legally taxed upon any pretence whatſoever.---- Even tho' it ſhould appear, that there are ſeveral towns, corporations, and bodies of people in ſimilar circumſtances in England------For that would only ſhew, that ſome of the people in England, as well as thoſe in America, where injured and oppreſſed; but would ſhew no ſort of right for the oppreſſion. It would ſhew that thoſe places ought to join with the Americans in remonſtrances to obtain redreſs of grievances. Indeed it has long been the complaint of the moſt judicious people in England, as the greateſt misfortune to the nation, that the people in England are ſo unequally repreſented; ſome large towns and corporations ſend none, or but a few to repreſent them, while ſeveral inſignificant places, of only a few indigent perſons, whoſe chief ſupport is the ſale of their votes, ſend many members to parliament, to vote according to the direction of the miniſter, who enable them to purchaſe their ſeats, with the nation's money, given for very different purpoſes.*

Theſe are evils that are too notorious to eſcape general obſervation, and to atrocious to be palliated.---Why are not theſe crying grievances redreſſed? The reaſon is plain------They afford the greateſt opportunities for bribery and corruption-----By enabling proper tools, with the nation's money, to purchaſe ſeats in parliament, and by bribing others with places and penſions, a corrupt adminiſtration can command a majority in the houſe of commons, that are entirely at their command, and will paſs what laws they pleaſe: So that they can command the nation's money, to bribe perſons to make laws for its deſtruction! And are they not ſatisfied with the money that may be thus raiſed at home without an open violation of the conſtitution, by taking advantage of the defects that time and change of circumſtances has occaſion'd in the rules or forms of chooſing repreſentatives for parliament? Muſt the rapacious ſchemes be extended to theſe remote regions of his Majeſty's dominions, and have their foundation on the ruins of the Engliſh conſtitution in America!

And in this land of liberty, (for ſo it was our glory to call it) where no honeſt man need be afraid to expreſs the dictates of his heart before the greateſt man upon earth, are there really men to be found ſo inſenſible to ſhame, as, before the awful tribunal of reaſon, to mention the hardſhips, which thro' their practices, ſome places in England are obliged to bear without redreſs, as precedents for impoſing ſtill greater hardſhips and wrong upon America!

Having thus ſhewn, that if many places and perſons in England, intereſted in the buſineſs of parliament, have yet no ſhare in the choice of its members, that it muſt be a hardſhip upon them, and calls loudly for redreſs, which they ought to ſeek and obtain, but can be no ſort of reaſon for the like oppreſſion being impoſed upon the Americans: I come now to ſhow, that there is in reality, no reſemblance between the caſes of any of the places and perſons before ennumerated to juſtify the taxing of the colonies, nor any ſimilar taxation to be found in England. As to the towns, tho' they ſend no members to parliament, yet all the counties where theſe towns ſtand do ſend members to parliament; and is there one of them, in which ſeveral gentlemen, who are members of parliament (beſides the members for the county) are not deeply intereſted? And how then can theſe ſuffer, when there are ſo many perſons in parliament to take care of their intereſts? And are not many of the inhabitants of theſe towns, voters for the county members, over whom therefore they have all the influence they can deſire? The ſame may be ſaid of the East-India company: That company conſiſts of a great number of the principal gentlemen in England, and can they want a ſufficient number of members to take care of their intereſts in the parliament? I am ſorry I have no opportunity of knowing how many members of parliament belong to the East India company, but am well aſſured their number is very conſiderable. The like may be ſaid of the proprietors of the publick funds, and as to the other monied intereſt, which is mention'd as ſending no members to parliament, I am at a loſs to know the perſons meant: If it be all thoſe who have money to let at intereſt, can it be doubted that there are a ſufficient number of gentlemen in the houſe who have conſiderable in money, to take due care to regulate the intereſt? Beſides, all thoſe peaſons who have no votes, eſpecially if they be men of large property, have yet an opportunity of conſiderable influence in elections, as well as to have their concerns duly attended to, by the members for contiguous places. Nor is it difficult for any men of fortune, to procure a right of voting for members of parliament——ſo that the mention of theſe caſes, as parellel with that of the colonies, is wonderfully trifling and impertinent, more eſpecially the caſes of perſons under age, and women! As if theſe were diſtinct bodies of people unconnected in intereſt with thoſe who have a right of voting.—When it can be ſhewn, that the collective body of infants, have a diſtinct intereſt from that of perſons of age, or that the female part of the ſpecies have a diſtinct intereſt from the males, then I promiſe to prove that they have a right to ſend members to parliament. And muſt a great nation be deprived of its moſt ſacred rights upon ſuch arguments as theſe!—— When ſuch are bro't to juſtify the tremendous act, is it not a proof that no reaſonable ones can be found! But is it poſſible, that on a matter of ſuch importance any man who valued his reputation as a man of ſenſe and honeſty, ſhould before the publick, ſeriouſly propoſe arguments ſo very trifling and ridiculous! And is it not moſt wonderful, that thoſe arguments ſhould be received with applauſe, and have ſufficient influence to overturn the Engliſh conſtitution in America!

The true reaſon, I ſuppoſe, why thoſe places and perſons ſend no members to parliament, is, that they do not want any, their intereſt being ſufficiently guarded already by members for other places, concerned in their welfare, who anſwer the ſame purpoſe as if ſent by their own votes.

And now, where is the reſemblance between theſe places and perſons, who have all the benefit of repreſentatives, tho' they, as diſtinct bodies, do not ſend any; and the colonies, which are at diſtances too remote to have the leaſt influence in the election of members, or in promoting or oppoſing any matters that concern themſelves in parliament; and are not only unconnected in intereſt with any of the members, but in many reſpects entirely oppoſite—indeed I believe in all reſpects, when the affairs of the colonies would come before that houſe; for when has the parliament meddled with any matters relating to them, except to lay ſome impoſition upon them?

It is eſſential to the character of a repreſentative, that his intereſt ſhall be conſiſtent with that of his conſtituent, and that he ſhall have an exact knowledge of his circumſtances & all his concerns. Without theſe, no reaſonable man would chooſe a repreſentative. And muſt the injured colonies be forced to acknowledge as their repreſentatives perſons they never choſe nor knew, and who are as little acquainted with them or their circumſtances, and are certainly deſtitute of the neceſſary requiſites for ſuch an office. Muſt the actions of ſuch repreſentatives be acknowledged by the colonies as their own, tho' the moſt contrary to their inclinations, their intereſt, and their moſt valuable rights!

Jeſpa. [*The Concluſion in our next.*] 115.

These are to give Notice to the Candidates for their ſecond Degree this Year, that they attend at the College in this Place, by the tenth Day of *July* next, and if any ſuch neglect to give their Attendance accordingly, without ſufficient Reaſon therefor, they may not expect their ſaid Degrees this Year. EDW. HOLYOKE, *Preſident.*

Cambridge, June 17. 1765.

Notice is hereby given to all who deſire an Admiſſion into *Harvard*-College this Year, that the Preſident and Tutors have determined to attend the Buſineſs of Examination on the nineteenth and twentieth Days of *July* next.

EDW. HOLYOKE, *Preſident.*

Cambridge, June 17. 1765.

TO BE SOLD,

The Wharves, Dock, &c. South Side of King-ſtreet, *Boſton*; alſo two ſmall Tenements in Eſſex-ſtreet, and a Dwelling-Houſe & Land, and a Houſe Lot beſide in Pleaſant-ſtreet, Parcels of the Eſtate late of Mr. *Benjamin Peck* of *New-York*, deceaſed. Enquire of the Owners at Mrs. *Arthur's* in Marlborough-ſtreet, or of *William Read* in Queen-ſtreet, *Boſton*.

This is to inform the Publick, That there are three Bakers lately come from *London*, who would ſerve any Baker that wants to hire them as Journeymen, &c. Enquire at the Sign of the Bull, at the lower End of Summer-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

The Hulls of two likely well-built double deck'd Brigantines, built of the beſt white Oak Timber and Plank, burthen One Hundred Tons each. Now on the Stocks, and in a few Days will be compleatly finiſhed and launched.—For further Particulars enquire of *Joſeph & William Ruſſell*, at Providence.

☞ If it ſuits the Purchaſer, Half Caſh and Half *Engliſh* Goods will be taken for the above.

Any Perſons that have Demands on the Eſtate of the Honorable THOMAS LECHMERE, deceaſed, may apply for Payment either to *Richard Lechmere* of *Cambridge*, or *Jonathan Simpſon* of *Boſton*, Executors.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

And ſold by S. Kneeland *in Queen-ſtreet*,

The Life of the late Reverend, learned and pious Mr. JONATHAN EDWARDS, ſome Time Miniſter of the Goſpel at *Northampton*, in *New-England*, and then Miſſionary to the Indians at *Stockbridge*, and after that Preſident of *New-Jerſey* College. Who departed this Life at *Princetown*, *March* 22. 1758, in the 55th Year of his age.

To which is added,

SERMONS on various important Subjects, being ſome of the Remains of the late Reverend and learned Mr. JONATHAN EDWARDS, Preſident of the College at *New-Jerſey*.

High-Water at *BOSTON*, and Sun's Riſing and Setting for the enſuing Week.

High-Water.	H. M.	☉ *riſes* H. M.	☉ *ſets* H. M.
MONDAY, - - -	4 20	4 26	7 34
TUESDAY, - -	5 9	4 26	7 34
WEDNESDAY -	5 58	4 26	7 34
THURSDAY, - -	6 48	4 26	7 34
FRIDAY, - - - -	7 35	4 27	7 33
SATURDAY, - -	8 32	4 27	7 33
SUNDAY, - - - -	9 24	4 27	7 33

Quart. Tuesday, Middle

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

* vide Mr Pitt's Speech [illegible] Same Page [illegible] on the Occaſion; where He makes uſe of much the ſame Arguments,